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enlisted nominally for eight years. A leave of absence is given, and he is except in case of war. Three fourths of them, even of the artillery men, are on two years' service. To such men this country must be most trying, so numerous that they never see within a couple of hundred yards their own supports. That

proved can have fought on equal terms with a superior force of pickets. It proves that with good management in this campaign, the men can be kept at year to do anything which is required of them.

BY THE BAVARIA.

STATES—TROOPS TO BE STATIONED AT THE RHINE.

Frankfort state, says the London Standard, in its city article, that the German troops are understood to have been ordered to be stationed at the Rhine.

men (40,000 Prussian and 40,000 Italian) will be stationed on the Rhine. It is also reported that an arrangement has been made for Italian troops as are now engaged in the Balkans to be transferred to the federal fortresses to be built in the German troops, so that they may be available for operations in Italy or elsewhere. It was likewise strong rumors that the Italian government would make some decisive announcement.

low days. According to a prevalent opinion, peace is to be proposed to the Entente on certain conditions, and if the Entente is to enter the war. Undoubtedly there is great anxiety among the commercial cities, but it is not so much the want of employment for money as investments in stocks, and prices are well maintained. With the existing

Prussia by the recent decree of the Emperor of eight army corps will, it is said, be reduced to 100,000 men. [Continued from the London Times.]

made wiser by their own experience di Magenta, have taken the precaution of destroying the bridge. Well, whether or not a bridge can be taken. Had the Emperor, General Bonaparte, as was his wont, it would have been a great income for it would have delayed his forces and the retreat of the Austrians. "Nous nous en moquons," the Emperor said.

of the Adda might have offered to the army of the French Republic scarcely so large as one of our battalions. It is no obstacle worth mentioning like that of the Allies; and the same interest to press back the Emperor as General Bonaparte had. In his hands had, militarily speaking

in Upper Italy. Once or twice in the field, they had to make their way to the Tyrol and Carinthia; and as to leave a few thousand men in the war was ended until they could maintain fresh forces, and attempt to get ground. Now this is all changed, and have in the heart of Upper Austria, at Sebastopol, connected with the sea, and will not by long imperishable.

us, even better than Russia, com-
forces at this extremity, which
ed for the purpose by the work
expenditure of millions. An
retreating army would only bring
stronghold, from which it could
me out; and no pressure would

get into the stronghold together with his army. In one word, General Marmont's campaign at the Mincio; where the second and more serious battle was well known that the Austrian army was on a grand scale for this decisive Italian campaign. They had a commander, who has contrived to raise 100,000 or 60,000 men in less than

last night, the Emperor thought that the campaign is about to begin the sooner the better. The disadvantage is that we may hope to be able to take advantage of the demoralizing effect of the blows, and anticipate the reinforcements expected by the Austrians from the north.

response to recruit its strength. The city, which had been interrupted by the war, is being gradually re-established. The city of Como, has already begun to attract to Magenta will be very likely to attract the public as soon as it is no more.

army. When this is done, the exception of the little distance to the station of San Martino, a railway communication to Turin. What an advantage for reinforcements!

Can line the Austrians have can locomotives and most of the can deficiency will be supplied as v

damaging the line itself, the
except here and there a bridge
restored in a very short time.
ernor of Lombardy scarcely a
ground, so quietly and smooth
ation of the country go on. A
the decree which I sent you yester
possible has been changed, th
t to devise the best possible go
e that should be ready for the em

has been done, therefore, is to remove foreigners whom the Austrian Government employed in the public offices, and to place in their hands the responsible personal power, instead of the collective power. It has been such a nuisance in the last administration.

will be governed for the present by the laws which have existed hitherto; they will have to pay the same taxes, and it is a strange spectacle that what was formerly under the Austrian rule will be now so perfectly submitted to under a self-governing Government. Every one thinks it natural that there should be greater sacrifices, they will willingly well. Here lies the great

turn it as you like. Let the fellow come Paturro, go and search after the republics, but of government he will not be less detested than under the spirit-killing bureaucracy. He has been kept up hitherto in London for matter of feeling, or call it instinct; but if you like—but so it is. As the bridges will not dwell together.

the races, and more especially with the Italian. Nothing can ever co-exist. We cannot dwell together, and neither can we must fight for it. The proclamation of the Emperor and the King say clearly that the thing is not done yet, and that we must help themselves as far as they can. It has not been in vain, for with

above 4,000 volunteers have met in the town alone. The display of military spirit during the presence of the Allies, no doubt, contributed to attract them, even without it there would have been a contingent. A proof in this respect is Garibaldi, who, in spite of what he is, though, and in spite of the little force, a small body of men, with great courage and often scanty fare, organized

Robertson, a Kentucky desperado, was arrested in Paris, Ky., on Friday last, at the residence of a friend, and taken to the jail at Oxford, Trimble county, on Saturday. He is now in jail. Robertson was accused

engaged in an attempt to rob
tly, who lives near Bedford, b
by the firmness and courage of t
inter, who bit his thumb and te
account of which has been pub
Courier. Roberts, we learn, co
g engaged in the attempt to ro
the mark the woman placed th

but denies having killed Conway, who was arrested at the time and released after an examination and threatened to take his life if Roberts' story is improbable; have risked his own neck under trial, when he could have so easily put his shoes in the prisoner's box all was arrested yesterday.—*Mer-*

REPORT OF SECRETARY FLO
correspondent of the St. Lo
report the continued ill health
d, who is now sojourning at
n, near this city. His late trip

to have had but little effect upon his friends are seriously apprehensive that he will not soon recover. A member who visited Gov. Floyd yesterday, expresses the opinion that he probably terminate fatally. His father for him to retire from the Cabinet so at an early day should his recovery not produce a change.

W. MULES.—A lot of mules, so
ber, fed by H. A. Hendley, of t
old last week to Geo. Hall at
\$178 per head. They are said
of mules, the number consider
man in this county.—*Lex. Obs.*

On Wednesday night last, a man, indicted for assault with intent to kill, and a white man named M. of the jail of this county. The

